

*SC NAACP v. Alexander,*  
D.S.C. Case No. 3:21-cv-03302-MGL-TJH-RMG

# EXHIBIT 6

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SC NAACP v. McMASTER

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TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEO-RECORDED PROCEEDINGS

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SENATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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January 20, 2022

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(Transcription Time 1:43:00 - 6:32:20)

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24 Transcribed By:

TERRI NESTORE

25 CSR No. 5614, RPR, CRR

1 So this is a minimal change plan from a plan that  
2 was approved by a federal court -- actually by the United  
3 States Supreme Court -- as recently as 2012 in the Backus  
4 decision.

5 Now 2012 is like yesterday in reapportionment  
6 time, okay, because you only do reapportionment every ten  
7 years. That was the last reapportionment we did and the  
8 Supreme Court upheld our current benchmark and the current  
9 benchmark I just read to you, the very minor changes that  
10 we've made in this plan, Amendment 1, from the current  
11 benchmark both honoring the constituent consistency  
12 guideline, but also based upon a plan that the Supreme  
13 Court upheld in 2012.

14 And to the extent District 1 and District 6 had  
15 the change, it's really driven by growth because the  
16 chairman mentioned earlier, we had 87,000 people in the  
17 1st District that had to -- we had to shed and we had  
18 84,000 people or 85,000 in the 6th District that the 6th  
19 District had to pick up.

20 Now I want to also address the issue of some  
21 allegations of partisan gerrymandering. I'd like to give  
22 some numbers that I think will demonstrate that that's  
23 really not the case.

24 In the 1st District, if you look at the Trump  
25 vote in the 1st, under the benchmark it was 53.03 percent.

1 First of all, with regards to voting rights, the  
2 redistricting plan must not have either the purpose or the  
3 effect of diluting minority voting strength and must  
4 otherwise comply with Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act,  
5 as expressed through Thornburg v. Gingles and its progeny,  
6 and the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

7 I think when you look at the statistics that's  
8 clear that this does comply with Section 2 of the Voting  
9 Rights Act. There's no suggestion that District 6 cannot  
10 elect a candidate of choice.

11 Avoiding racial gerrymandering, again Amendment 1  
12 preserves many of the boundaries upheld in the Backus  
13 decision that was handed down in 2012 and affirmed by the  
14 U.S. Supreme Court. The 1st District's black voting age  
15 population again is virtually unchanged.

16 With regards to the 6th District, the part of  
17 Charleston County added to the 6th had a -- is 100,947  
18 voting age population, of which 66,756 or 66 percent are  
19 white and 22 are black.

20 Yeah, and I would also like to talk about the  
21 natural boundaries that we followed because this changes  
22 -- this is a change from -- significantly from the House  
23 passed plan, in that it follows more geographic and  
24 political boundaries.

25 The border of the 1st District with the 6th is